(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2345.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1791.

The following meſſage from the preſident was yeſterday preſented by his ſecretary, Mr. Lear, to both houſes of the legiſlature of the United States.

UNITED STATES, *December* 12, 1791.

Gentlemen of the ſenate, and of the houſe of repreſentatives:

IT is with great concern that I communicate to you the information received from major-general St. Clair, of the misfortune that has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loſs is conſiderable, according to the ſcale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occaſion, and who are a ſubject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will ſhortly be made of all ſuch matters as ſhall be neceſſary to enable the legiſlature to judge of the future meaſures which it may be proper to purſue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Fort Waſhington, October 6, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE now the ſatisfaction to inform you that the army moved from Fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th at eight in the morning, under the command of general Butler. The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the 3d returned to this place to get up the militia. They marched yeſterday, and conſiſt of but about three hundred men, as you will ſee by the encloſed abſtract of the muſter. I have reaſon to believe, however, that at leaſt an equal number will be up here by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us. The monthly return ſhould have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded ſince. I have hitherto found it impoſſible to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality with reſpect to their returns, but they are mending. Our numbers, after deducting the garriſons of this place and Fort Hamilton, are about two thouſand, excluſive of the militia. I truſt I ſhall find them ſufficient; and ſhould the reſt of the militia come on, it will make the matter pretty certain. But the ſeaſon is now ſo far advanced, that I fear the intermediate poſts, which would indeed have been highly neceſſary, it will be impoſſible to eſtabliſh: in that, however, I muſt be governed by circumſtances, of which I will take care that you ſhall be apprized in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which ſeems to be expected, and be diſcomfited, there will be no difficulties; but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the buſineſs will wear another face, and the intermediate poſts become more eſſential.

I am this moment ſetting out for the army, which I hope to overtake to-morrow evening, and will write to you again as ſoon after as may be.

With great regard and reſpect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
ſecretary of war.

Camp, eighty-one miles advanced of Fort Waſhington, November 1, 1791.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour to write to you on the 21ſt ult. nothing very material has happened, and indeed I am at preſent ſo unwell (and have been ſo for ſome time paſt) that I could ill detail it, if it had happened,—but that *that* ſpace of time has been entirely barren of incidents; but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind, I beg you to accept a ſort of journal account of them, which will be the eaſieſt for me.

On the 22d, the indiſpoſition that had hung about me for ſome time, ſometimes appearing as a billious colic, and ſometimes as a rheumatic aſthma, to my great ſatisfaction changed to the gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breaſt and ſtomach perfectly relieved, and the cough which had been exceſſive, entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis, with ſixty militia from Kentucky, joined the army, and brought up a quantity of flour and beef. 23d. Two men, taken in the act of deſerting to the enemy, and one for ſhooting another ſoldier and threatening to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out. Since the army have halted, the country around this and ahead for fifteen miles has been well examined: it is a country, which had we arrived a month ſooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now. 24th. Named the fort *Jefferſon* (it lies in lat. 40, 4, N.) and marched, the ſame Indian path ſerving to conduct us about ſix miles, and encamped on good ground, and an excellent poſition—a rivulet in front, and a very large praire, which would at the proper ſeaſon afford forage for a thouſand horſes, on the left. In all this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army. 25th. Very hard rains laſt night—obliged to halt to-day on account of proviſion; for though the ſoldiers may be kept pretty eaſily in camp under the expectation of proviſions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance and take none along with them. Received a letter from Mr. Hodgdon by expreſs; 13,000 cwt. of flour will arrive on the 27th. 26th. A party of militia ſent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and ſuffered them to ſlip through their fingers: in their camp, articles to the value of twenty-two dollars were found and divided. The Virginia battalion is melting down very faſt; notwithſtanding the promiſes of the men to the officers, thirteen have been diſcharged by colonel Dark to-day. 27th. Gave orders for enliſting the levies, with the condition of ſerving out their time in their preſent corps. Pyamingo arrived in camp with his warriors: I was ſo unwell, could only ſee him and bid him welcome, but entered on no buſineſs. Conſiderable diſſatisfaction among the levies about their enliſtments. 28th. Some cloathing ſent for to Fort Waſhington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be diſtributed, and will have a good effect; but the enliſting the levies does not meet with the encouragment that might have been expected: it is not openly complained of by the officers, but it is certainly privately by ſome of high rank, and the meaſure of tempting them with warm cloathing condemned. Mr. Hodgdon writes me that he is ſending forward a quantity of woollen overalls and ſocks by general Butler's orders: I have ordered them to be depoſited at Fort Jefferſon. Some few Indians about us, probably thoſe the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon about three miles off, one killed: two of the militia likewiſe, one of them got in, and the other miſſing, ſuppoſed to be taken. 29th. Pyamingo and his people, accompanied by captain Sparks and four good riflemen, gone on a ſcout; they do not propoſe to return under ten days, unleſs they ſooner ſucceed in taking priſoners and ſcalps. 30th. The army moved about nine o'clock, and with much difficulty made ſeven miles, having left a conſiderable part of the tents by the way; the proviſion made by the quarter-maſter for that purpoſe was not adequate—three days-flour iſſued to the men to aid the horſes that carried it to his arrangements; the Indian road ſtill with us—the courſe this day N. 25 W. 31ſt. This morning about ſixty of the militia deſerted—it was at firſt reported that half of them had gone off, and that their deſign was to plunder the convoys which were upon the road—detached the firſt regiment in purſuit of them, with orders to major Hamtramck to ſend a ſufficient guard back with Benham whenever he met with him, and follow them about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferſon, or until he met the ſecond convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived laſt night, and to-day, November 1ſt, the army is halted to give the road cutters an opportunity of getting ſome diſtance ahead and that I might write to you—I am this day conſiderably recovered, and hope that it will turn out what I at firſt expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout come to relieve me from every other complaint.

Yeſterday I was favoured with yours of the 28th and 29th September, I have encloſed my communications with the old and new contractors and their anſwers—My orders for the poſts to them are not yet definite, but they will be very ſoon, in the mean time I expect they are both at work.

With great reſpect I have the honour to be Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
ſecretary of war.

Fort Waſhington, November 9, 1791.

SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful taſk to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action as almoſt any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worſted except the firſt regiment—that had been detached upon a ſervice I had the honour to inform you of in my laſt diſpatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inſt. the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the ſouthward of weſt, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties itſelf into the Miami, of the lake at the Miami village, about four o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near nine miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing compoſed of Butler's, Clarke's and Patterſon's battalions, commanded by major-general Butler, formed the firſt line, and the left wing, conſiſting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the ſecond regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Dark, formed the ſecond line, with an interval between them of about ſeventy yards, which was all the ground would allow. The right flank was pretty well ſecured by the creek, a ſteep bank and Faulkner's corps; ſome of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile and encamped in the ſame order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but fled with the utmoſt precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw a ſlight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with major Ferguſon, wherein to have depoſited the men's knapſacks, and every thing elſe that was not of abſolute neceſſity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as ſoon as the firſt regiment was come up; but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before ſunriſe, and when the men had been juſt diſmiſſed from the parade (for it was a conſtant practice to have them all under arms a conſiderable time before day-light) an attack was made upon the militia—thoſe gave way in a very little time, and ruſhed into camp through major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clarke's, they threw into conſiderable diſorder, and which, notwithſtanding the exertions of both thoſe officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following cloſe at their heels. The fire, however, of the firſt line checked them, but almoſt inſtantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the ſecond likewiſe—the great weight of it was directed againſt the centre of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great ſlaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and confuſion beginning to ſpread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became neceſſary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant-colonel Dark was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the ſecond line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great ſpirit—the Indians inſtantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a ſufficient number of riflemen to purſue this advantage, they ſoon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn.—At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having puſhed back the troops that were poſted there. Another charge was made here by the ſecond regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and, it was repeated ſeveral times, and always with ſucceſs; in all of them many men were loſt, and particularly the officers, which with ſo raw troops, was a loſs altogether irremediable.—In that juſt ſpoke of, made by the 2d regiment, and Butler's battalion, major Butler was dangerouſly wounded, and every officer of the ſecond regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Greaton, was ſhot through the body. Our artillery being now ſilenced, and all the officers killed, except captain Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became neceſſary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat, if poſſible.—To this purpoſe the remains of the army were formed, as well as circumſtances would admit, towards the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the ſecond line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the deſign to turn their right flank, but, in fact to gain the road.—This was effected, and, as ſoon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, major Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear. The retreat, in theſe circumſtances, was, you may be ſure, a very precipitate one—it was, in fact, a flight—The camp and the artillery were abandoned: but that was unavoidable, for not an horſe was left alive, to have drawn it off, had it otherwiſe been practicable. But the moſt diſgraceful part of the buſineſs is, that the greateſt part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the purſuit, (which continued about four miles) had ceaſed. I found the road ſtrewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horſes killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myſelf; and the orders I ſent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferſon, twenty-nine miles, which was reached a little after ſun-ſetting.

The action began about half an hour before ſun-riſe, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock.

I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded; but major-general Butler, lieutenant-colonel Oldham of the militia; major Ferguſon, major Heart, and major Clarke, are among the former. Colonel Sargent, my adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel Dark, lieutenant-colonel Gibſon, major Butler, and the viſcount Malartie, who ſerved me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and ſubalterns in both.

I have now, Sir, finiſhed my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt ſenſibly by every one that has

sympathy for private diſtreſs, or for public misfortune?

I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of diſcipline, which, from the ſhort time they had been in ſervice, it was impoſſible they ſhould have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confuſion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reaſon why the loſs has fallen ſo heavy upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illneſs, and ſuffering under a painful diſeaſe; unable either to mount, or diſmount an horſe, without aſſiſtance; they were not ſo great as they otherwiſe would, and perhaps, ought to have been.—We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than juſtice to obſerve, that though compoſed of ſo many different ſpecies of troops, the utmoſt harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

At Fort Jefferſon, I found the firſt regiment, which had returned from the ſervice they had been ſent upon without either overtaking the deſerters or meeting the convoys of proviſion. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to conſider the abſence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwiſe—I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned: and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been deſtitute of every means of defence.

Taking a view of the ſituation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferſon, and that there was no proviſions in the Fort, I called upon the field-officers, viz. lieutenant-colonel Dark, major Hamtramck, major Zeigler, and major Gaither, together with the adjutant-general, for their advice, what would be proper further to be done, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the firſt regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on ſo reſpectable a footing as it was in the morning, becauſe a great part of it was now unarmed—that it had been then found unequal to the enemy; and ſhould they come on, which was probable, would be found ſo again—That the troops could not be thrown into the Fort, both becauſe it was ſo ſmall, and that there were no proviſions in it—That proviſions were known to be upon the road, at the diſtance of one, or at moſt two marches.—That therefore it would be proper to move, without loſs of time to meet the proviſions, when the men might have the ſooner an opportunity of ſome refreſhment, and that a proper detachment might be ſent back with it to have it ſafely depoſited in the Fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at ten o'clock and marched all night, and the ſucceeding day met with a quantity of flour—part of it was diſtributed immediately—part taken back to ſupply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horſe loads) ſent forward to Fort Jefferſon—the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the ſame place, and I have information that both got in: The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horſes.

I have ſaid, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers; of that, however, I have no other evidence but the weight of the fire, which was always a moſt deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy ſhewing themſelves on foot, except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely ſurrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loſs, Sir, the public has ſuſtained by the fall of ſo many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguſon, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumſtance that will alleviate the misfortune in ſome meaſure, that all of them fell moſt gallantly, doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the ſurvivors, but to none more than colonel Sargent—He has diſcharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactneſs and with intelligence, and on all occaſions afforded me every aſſiſtance in his power, which I have alſo experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Denny, and the viſcount Malartie, who ſerved with me in the ſtation as a volunteer.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and regard, I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
ſecretary of war.

P S Some orders that had been given to colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much conſequence, were not executed; and ſome very material intelligence was communicated by captain Slough to general Butler, in the courſe of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

List of the killed and wounded officers in the battle of the 4th November, 1791.

KILLED.—Major-general Butler.—Lieutenant-colonel Oldham, Kentucky militia.—Majors, Ferguſon, Clark, and Heart.—Captains, Bradford, Phelan, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Piatt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman.—Lieutenants, Spear, Warren Boyd, M'Math, Borgeſs, Kelſo, Read, Little, Hopper, and Lickens.—Enſigns, Cobb, Balch, Chace, Turner, Wilſon, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy.—Quarter-maſters, Reynolds and Ward.—Adjutant, Anderſon.—Doctor, Graſſon.——WOUNDED.—Lieutenant-colonels, Gibſon, Dark, and Sargent, adjutant-general.—Major Butler.—Captains, Doyle, Trueman, Ford, Buchanan, Dark, and Slough.—Lieutenants, Greaton, Davidſon, De Butts, Price, Morgan, M'Crea, Lyſle, and Thomſon.—Enſigns, Bines.—Adjutants, Whiſtler, and Crawford.—The viſcount Malartie, who acted as a volunteer aid-de-camp.

[*The above liſt was forwarded by quarter-maſter Heagdon, at Fort Waſhington, to the ſecretary of war.*]

PARIS, *September* 23.

ALL deſcriptions of perſons, public bodies and individuals, are now turning their attention to the important objects of national induſtry, the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, the promotion of agriculture, the extenſion of commerce, and the inſtruction of the people.

Beſides the queſtions propoſed by the municipality of Paris (ſee Monday's Chronicle) the Jacobins have offered a prize of twenty-five louis to the author of the beſt Almanack for 1792, that in a ſheet and a half ſhall give the moſt ſenſible, ſimple, and ſhort information to the people, on the great and leading principles of a popular government, maxims in politics and juriſprudence, &c. &c.

There are many others of the ſame kind, and men in every part of the kingdom are turning themſelves with the alacrity of the French character to the improvement of the country.

I encloſe you a pretended letter of the prince's to the king. I cannot give credit to it myſelf, nor is it generally believed, but all the ariſtocrats conſider it as authentic. True or falſe, it makes no impreſſion. The cheerful teſtimonies which the king and queen have given of their determination to participate in the happineſs of the people, by exerting themſelves to give efficacy to the new ſyſtem, overthrow all oppoſite attempts, and they are full of confidence. Sunday next the queen gives the fete, and as there has been more time for illuminations and fire-works, we expect them to be wonderfully brilliant. You will ſee the manner in which the royal family were received at the opera on Tueſday evening. The concourſe was immenſe. Even before noon the doors were crowded. Ladies in full dreſs ſtood in the ſun for four hours to get into the boxes, and the ſcene was truly intereſting.

Sept. 26. The king's acceptation of the conſtitution, and his enlargement thereupon, has diffuſed a general joy. In the rejoicings on Sunday evening, the greateſt decency, politeneſs, and good humour prevailed; the populace entirely laying aſide the ferocity for which they have been lately diſtinguiſhed. The queen, however, was afraid of expoſing herſelf to the hoots and hiſſes to which ſhe has been ſome time accuſtomed; but M. de la Fayette aſſured her ſhe would meet with nothing but applauſe; and ſo it proved when ſhe walked out in the evening with the king in the garden of the palace. This knowledge of the diſpoſition of the popular mind, and the aſcendency he has over it, has made the commandant general (Fayette) regretted by the royal family. It is ſaid, that the ſuppreſſion of his poſt was a great deal owing to his own management. He was jealous of any ones holding it after him, and wiſhed to diſappoint the rivals who aſpired to fill his place As he imitates his maſter, Waſhington, in every thing, he is going to retire to the obſcurity of the country, until he ſhall be called to the mayoralty of Paris, as the other was from the ſhades of Mount Vernon, to the preſidency of the United States of America.

Monſieur Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, is appointed miniſter of the French marine.

LONDON, *September* 27.

The long continuance of the preſent eaſterly winds have hitherto proved very unfavourable to the arrival of any intelligence from our armies in India; we may, however, now expect an early change, and the arrival of the Swallow packet is hourly expected at the India-houſe. It would be premature to anticipate the contents of that packet, but we cannot but entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that they will be of a nature the moſt flattering to the intereſts of this country; on the 6th of April laſt, lord Cornwallis, as appears from the official account publiſhed, had left Bangalore on his way to effect a junction with the Nizam, and proceed to Seringapatam, and he had only to paſs the following villages, through a fine open country, to arrive at Tippoo's capital, viz.

Bangalore to Kingerry Catah	6 Coſs.
Ramgurry,	8
Chenapatam,	4
Guntaal,	7
Seringapatam,	8
Total,	33 coſs, or 66 Engliſh miles.

The town of Seringapatam (ſince the maſſacre and plunder of Delhi, by Nadir Shaw, in 1737) is now conſidered as the largeſt, and by far the moſt wealthy town in India; it contains the accumulated wealth of a long line of affluent princes, and the immenſe treaſures of Tippoo; it is ſituated upon a long iſland in the Caveri river, and connected with the main by an immenſe bridge; its defences are not naturally ſtrong. The Caveri, like moſt of the rivers in India, is fordable at all times, except during the rains, at which period the ſtrength of the place becomes conſiderably increaſed.

The capture of Seringapatam, before the end of May, will therefore entirely depend upon lord Cornwallis being able to reach it before the rains commence; if he does, it will aſſuredly fall; but if, unfortunately the rains ſhould have commenced earlier than uſual, his lordſhip muſt then be content to remain inactive in the countries he has already conquered, until the month of July, at which period the rains break up, and his certainty of being able to croſs the Caveri, becomes enſured. In the mean while ſuch countries as are already conquered, are a very brilliant requital for the labour of the campaign, being more than ſufficient for the maintaining of our army; and if the war ſhould terminate, as we have every reaſon to hope, by the entire reduction of the Myſore empire, there is little doubt but that it will raiſe the Eaſt-India company to the moſt unexampled ſtate of proſperity and ſplendor.

[From the London Gazette.]

At the Court at Weymouth, September 28, 1791.

His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to declare his conſent to a contract of matrimony between his royal highneſs the duke of York and her royal highneſs the princeſs Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Chatherine of Pruſſia, eldeſt daughter of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia; which conſent his majeſty has alſo cauſed to be ſignified under the great ſeal.

W. FAWKENER.

The famous baron Trenck, whoſe penſion the emperor had augmented from 1000 to 1500 florins, on condition that he engaged under his hand not to publiſh any thing either in the Auſtrian dominions or elſewhere, has been guilty of an unpardonable breach of faith. No ſooner was he arrived in Hungary, than at Buda he committed a work to the preſs in favour of the French revolution, in which he had the temerity to declare, that the convulſion of the French ought to ſerve as a model for other ſtates, and that himſelf had contributed much to the revolution.

The Hungarian government having ſeized his perſon, he was conducted to Vienna under an eſcort of twelve grenadiers, and is put into the mad-houſe, where probably he will end his days.

The public rejoicings, on account of the completion of the new conſtitution, and the confirmation it has received from the king's acceptance, ſtill continue unabated at Paris. The brilliancy of illuminations ſupplies the abſence of day, and the air inceſſantly reſounds with the ſong of triumph, and the ſhout of congratulation, on account of the acquiſition of freedom. The king and queen, who might be ſuppoſed not to enjoy theſe teſtimonies of feſtivity, are at pains to avoid the ſuſpicion, by mingling in the public train, and appear to ſhare in their ſatisfaction. They have, in conſequence become more popular, and the cry of *vive le roi* may be frequently diſtinguiſhed among thoſe of *vive la nation, vive la conſtitution*. This popularity the king is careful to preſerve and merit.

The following circumſtance is mentioned in a private letter from India: Three European ſoldiers came into the Engliſh camp, deſiring particularly to ſee lord Cornwallis, upon which they were conducted to his lordſhip's tent, where, upon their arrival, they were obſerved to look firſt at one officer, and then at another, which creating ſome ſuſpicion, one of the officers went up to one of them, and aſked him ſeveral queſtions. The man's anſwers confirming the ſuſpicion, the officer, in attempting to ſeize him, received a ſtab in the ſide. The man was ſhot in attempting to eſcape

Lord Cornwallis upon inquiry, finding they came from Tippoo, ordered them to be ſent back to him, and deſired they would report every thing they had ſeen in the Engliſh camp. It came out that the man who was ſhot, was looking for the ſtar upon the regimentals, as he was not acquainted with lord Cornwallis's perſon; and it is believed, that his intention was to have aſſaſſinated his lordſhip.

Sept 30. The declaration of the emperor and the king of Pruſſia, ſigned at Pilnitz on the 27th of Auguſt, is circulating at Vienna; in conſequence of which, we learn, that Leopold and Frederick William have undertaken to reſtore the liberty of the king and the ſplendour of the French monarchy; and that for this purpoſe they undertake to act with mutual accord, in employing the forces neceſſary for this important purpoſe. In conſequence of this reſolution, the chancery of war have ordered two large bodies of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice, one of which is to take the route to the Auſtrian Low Countries, and the other to remain on the frontiers till further orders.

M. Montmorin, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, has formally notified to all the foreign courts the king's acceptance of the conſtitution. None of the foreign courts have yet thought proper to take any public notice of this notification.

There is hardly a kingdom or ſtate on the continent but prohibits the importation of French news-papers upon the ſevereſt penalties. Their folly is almoſt equal to a certain ancient ſenate. Heroſtratus had burnt the famous temple of Diana, in order that his name might become immortal. The ſenate were reſolved to diſappoint his wiſh, and paſſed an edict, that no perſon, under penalty of ſuffering death, ſhould pronounce the name of Heroſtratus. The conſequence is, that the incendiary's name has taken root in hiſtory, and will never be forgot.

Oct. 1. An action happened on the 23d of Auguſt, between the fleets of Ruſſia and the Porte, at the diſtance of a few miles of the canal of Conſtantinople. The Ruſſians having the advantage of the wind, and their fire being more ſteady than that of the Turks, the captain baſſa was obliged to retreat to the canal, which he effected, after having ſeveral of his ſhips diſabled. Three Ruſſian ſloops, however, having purſued them, had all the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Turks, who ſeized this opportunity of publiſhing at Conſtantinople that the captain baſſa had beat the Ruſſian fleet, and that he was entering the Porte in triumph with three great prizes.

BOSTON, *November* 30.

An exerciſe of ſacred muſic and oratory, for the purpoſe of providing books for the children of poor parents in this town, was given in the old ſouth meeting-houſe, laſt evening. The oratorial part by Mr. Abraham Biſhop, and the muſical, by a choir of ſingers of the various ſinging ſocieties in this town. The au-

dience was uncommonly numerous, the performances excellent, and the collection very liberal, it exceeding 40l.

A very melancholy accident happened in this town yesterday. The ship Jefferson, captain Roberts, being under way, going to sea, an eddy of tide, drove her against the stern of the ship Dispatch, which was lying at the end of Long wharf, and instantly killed Mr. Elias Robinson, of this town, head-builder. He was busily at work in a boat, between the Dispatch and another ship, when the Jefferson struck the Dispatch; and so sudden and forcible was the shock, that he had not time to extricate himself; but was crushed to death, between the two ships almost instantaneously. He was a very industrious, useful and ingenious mechanic; and his loss will be felt a public as well as a private misfortune. His son was with him, in the boat, and very narrowly escaped.

It is in contemplation with a number of gentlemen of this town, to apply to the legislature, at the approaching session, for permission to build a bridge from Barton's-Point, in this town, to Lechmore's-Point, so called, in Cambridge. If an act of incorporation is granted, it is supposed, from the spirit already exhibited by the gentlemen who have stepped forward in the design, the building of the bridge will commence early in the ensuing spring.

ALBANY, *December 5.*

A gentleman of respectability arrived in this city last week from the military country, the subdivision of which into farms of 600 acres is now nearly complete. It is said by attentive observers, who have explored that delightful country, that no part of this state, of the same extent, contains so large a proportion of excellent land as within this district, which is for the most part healthy, and conveniently situated for water transportation.

This gentleman was eight days in descending the Mohawk river to Schenectady, which he could have only accomplished in two—but for the obstruction of trees and logs which the new settlers in the neighbourhood of Whitestown have thrown into the river—by which means it is now nearly impassable.—This abuse of a public highway calls loudly for legislative interference. If the laws of the state have made rivers highways, it is to be hoped the agressors will fall under the lash—if not, it is time for our western members to rouse from their lethargy, and discharge a duty they owe their constituents, by a vigorous attention to this important object.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 15.*

Extract of a letter from Cape François, dated November 3.

"The day before yesterday in the morning, we took the camp of Limbe, we killed the general, Jannot, we took alive the king and queen, Jean and Louis, and the curate of that parish, who was at the head of the blacks—they are all three in prison, and their fate will be soon decided. We saved 31 white women that were chained for upwards of two months amongst the blacks; they were truly the picture of death when they landed here. We have lost seven men and forty three wounded. Matters begin to take a better turn; the blacks are starving and much discouraged—We hope we shall soon see an end of this melancholy affair."

Vessels which sailed from this port yesterday, were obliged, by the ice in the river, to return immediately. By the appearance of the weather it is probable they will be able to depart this day.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, November 1.

"I embrace the present opportunity to inform you of a severe hurricane having in a manner laid waste the greater part of this island on the 25th of October. The very day, on which by a rule of the island, our churches return thanks yearly, in case no hurricane has happened during the preceding three months.—The ravages on the north side and towards the west end are terrible, and the destruction has also extended in no small degree to the neighbouring Virgin islands. Most of the sugar plantations that had canes in any degree forward, have suffered extremely, and even those of a larger growth are twisted and torn in such a manner as to be nearly useless. Several estates that had great prospects from the ensuing crop, have a certainty at present of not making a single hogshead of sugar. Some damage is done to the shipping at Basseno; at the west end road, numbers were fortunate enough to get to sea, some of which are returned, others not."

The following is a translation from a paper printed at Cape François.

According to the accounts taken in 1789, the total number of slaves, men, women, and children, in the ten parishes now revolted, was sixty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-four. From this number, if we deduct two thirds for old men, women, children, and invalids, there will remain, capable of acting offensively, twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight.

There have been killed or wounded in our engagements with them 4000, which will reduce the number to 18,888.

From these again we must deduct 4000, who have either returned to their masters, or are concealed in the woods for the purpose of giving themselves up. The number we have actually to cope with, is 14,888 and of this number there are at least one half who were forced into the service of the insurgents, without arms, and incapable of making resistance in case of being attacked.—Of this 14,888 there are not a fifth part furnished with muskets or pistols, and this fifth part amounts to 2977.—The whole of this number are supposed through the ten quarters, which gives 1400 to every quarter, but the necessity of providing subsistence renders their parties very unequal.

Of the 68,664 negroes that have revolted, 30,000 may be deemed lost, either by being actually killed, or becoming wild in mountains to which there is no access. The value of each of these negroes, may be estimated at 2500 livres each, which makes the whole loss in revolted negroes, 75,000,000 livres.

The losses incurred from the destruction of 172 sugar-works, plantation-houses, cattle, &c. &c. is reckoned at 111,800,000 livres.

The losses in buildings, produce, and the cattle on 936 coffee-plantations, is—151,400,000 livres.—Villages, cotton and indigo plantations, and cattle, buildings, &c. upon them, are estimated at 6,400,000

Total loss—324,600,000 livres.

If Louis the sixteenth (says a London paper) should not now make the best of kings, the fault must be his own, as the discipline he has experienced in his person and family, with the thorough reformation in church and state, must have, in a great measure, effaced those prejudices with which every royal mind is but too well furnished, till instructed by the precepts of the law, and the firmness of the people. The methods of governing a spirited, populous, and extensive empire, are so plainly laid out, that it is next to impossible that either the king or his ministers can mistake the road. There are also spiritual advantages secured to the monarch; for by being deprived of his own will in all public acts, he must necessarily avoid those crimes which a deviation from the rules of known justice are perpetually accumulating on the exercise of arbitrary power. The maxim "that the king can do no wrong," is a reality in France—He whose wings are clipped cannot fly over the constitution.

On the 27th of August last a letter was laid before the national assembly of France, from the inhabitants of the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, praying supplies of provision. "It is the lot of these unfortunate people (says a French paper) to exist upon barren sands, and even there to contend with their neighbours the English, for a miserable subsistence on codfish. Perhaps the best mark of our regard for them would be to return this wretched colony to old France."

The war between the Moors and the Spaniards is said to be a piece of the most consummate policy in the court of Madrid. The minds of the populace, which, for want of other employment, were wholly occupied in devising means for redressing the grievances under which they laboured, will now be diverted, and the government be again suffered to enjoy a state, if not entirely tranquil, free at least from intestine commotions.

A London paper of credit has the following paragraph under the Vienna head of Sept. 10. "The measures which the emperor seems to have taken with the king of Prussia relative to France appear daily more serious. If the declaration which will shortly appear at Paris on the part of those two monarchs, and which will be seconded by similar declarations on the part of several courts of the south and north of Europe shall be absolutely ineffectual, and if the negotiations in which the winter may be employed terminate but in useless conferences, there can be no doubt but scenes of destruction and carnage will take place the ensuing spring. The preparations making for that fatal purpose are not of the bluftering kind, but they are not for that reason the less certain. Many bodies of troops have begun their march from different parts of the Austrian states towards the Rhine: Ten battalions and as many squadrons have just received orders enjoining them to make all the necessary dispositions to enable them to follow the same rout.

With respect to the reports circulated, relative to the plan of attack, and of the campaign, which the allied princes have agreed upon, there is reason to think that all is not authentic; but exaggeration and error in details do not destroy the existence of the design. Three armies will certainly be assembled, to act against France on the side of Germany. The first will be assembled near Luxembourg, where 30,000 Austrians will be joined by all the Prussian regiments on the Westphalia establishment. The second will be assembled in Brisgaw, to consist of twenty battalions of Hungarians and Croatians, of ten squadrons of Austrians, cavalry, and of the double contingents of the cities of Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine. The third will be collected in the environs of Worms, and will consist principally of the troops of the two circles of Saxony.

CHARLESTON, *November 17.*

The recent example of congress, in making a house to do business on the first day appointed by law for that purpose, is well worthy the imitation of the state legislatures. A correspondent particularly recommends it to the members of the senate and house of representatives, about to convene on Monday week at Columbia. As they will doubtless break up about the 21st of December, so as to be at their respective homes on Christmas day, the whole period of their session cannot exceed twenty-four days. The necessity of a punctual attendance on the 28th of this month, is therefore great; for without it there is too much reason to fear that the public business will either be left undone, or inaccurately hurried over, to the great injury of the state and its inhabitants.

Nov. 19. About one o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, the elegant house of Ralph Izard, jun. Esquire, a few miles from Dorchester, took fire and was burnt to the ground. Miss Oliphant and the two daughters of Mr. John Alleyne Walter, deceased, were living in the house, which was almost in a general blaze before they were apprized of their danger. Miss Oliphant and the eldest Miss Walter escaped unhurt; but the youngest, in attempting to save some articles of value, was much burnt, and her life is despaired of. A negro woman who was in the second story, finding the flames had reached the stairs, took up a small trunk and threw herself out of the window; but providentially received no injury, although from a great height. The furniture and every thing in the house was consumed with the building.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 22.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to a correspondent in Philadelphia, dated Lexington, November 13,

[*After mentioning the defeat of general St. Clair.*]

"The people of the country have taken the alarm, the best blood is in motion, and in five days 5000 men well armed will be mounted to march under governor St. Clair's orders to whatever point he may direct.—'Tis said the first regiment was not engaged, being at the time employed in escorting provisions."

Extract of a letter from captain Atkins, dated Cape François November 2.

"This day arrived here from the camp to the leeward, a sloop having six men on board, wounded at the attack of a small town in possession of the blacks.—In this attack the black intendant, his lady, and a white priest were captured; a church was also taken, in which was found thirty white women, who were delivered from the barbarous captivity the blacks had for some time held them in.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY RIDGELY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at his late dwelling plantation, for READY MONEY, on the 20th day of January next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of PLANTER'S PLEASURE, PATUXENT MILL SEAT, part of a tract of land called GRIMMETT'S CHANCE, and part of a tract of land taken out of a tract of land called SNOWDEN'S SECOND ADDITION TO HIS MANOR, containing about 439 acres, more or less, some hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of the late Henry Ridgely.

Will also be sold, on the first day of February next, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county; and on the 10th day of February, will be sold, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Montgomery county; as much of the above property as will be sufficient to discharge sundry claims against the estate of the late Henry Ridgely, will be offered to public sale, by

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise methods will be adopted to compel payment from those who do not attend to this notice, to enable the subscriber to discharge claims due from the estate.

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

December 21, 1791. 16 9/4½

By virtue of a deed of trust from major HENRY RIDGELY to the subscribers, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at his late dwelling place, on the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for READY MONEY,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children; also a small stock of sheep and a quantity of land, sufficient to answer the purposes specified in said deed.

THOMAS SNOWDEN,
CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

December 21, 1791. 16 9/4½

Montgomery county, December 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the proprietors of the tract of LAND called BEALL and MAGRUDER'S HONESTY, intend to present a petition to Montgomery March court next, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the bounds of said land, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An for marking and bounding lands.

ROBERT PETER,
JOS. MAGRUDER,
16 9/4½ WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Kent Island, December 19, 1791.

TAKEN up adrift by the subscriber, living on Kent Island, the BETSEY and SALLY, of Vienna, a SLOOP, burthen about 500 bushels, with a small quantity of staves in her; she had no mast or rigging standing. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

16 7/6 WILLIAM DAVIS.

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time, he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements—This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

L A N D,

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791.

Just received from LONDON, by the WILLIAM and MARY, Captain LEONARD, and to be sold by the subscriber,

URN DRESSING GLASSES, with drawers, oval and square; swing ditto, without drawers; double and single inlaid tea caddies; billiard balls; backgammon tables; dice boxes and dice.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, December 9, 1791. 2

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-East-street, in this city, on or before the 31st of January, where it will be carried on, in an extensive manner, in all its various branches. Mr. NORTON, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray, hatter, in Baltimore-town, (and has also worked in several of the first manufactories in London,) flatters himself, that he will give general satisfaction to those persons, who honour them with their custom.

Commissions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Those persons having FUR's for sale, will always receive the best prices for them, cash in hand.

Annapolis, December 15th, 1791. 2

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his plantation on Herring Creek.

DAVID WEEMS.

November 24, 1791. 2

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH.

ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas Bond, which will make a seat of valuable level land, and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a small plantation adjoining the above lands.

WILFRED NEALE.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 4, 1791. 12

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 4

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH,

ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway. w3

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

November 22, 1791.

WARREN ACADEMY,

FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. *John Dyson*, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, *James Campbell*, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known.

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791. 4

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muslinets,
Muslins of all sorts,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickset,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustains,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Bunts,
Checks, ¼ and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Ribands,
Modes and Sattins,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemens Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Flannel,
Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
White Sattin ditto,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA, X

By the PIPE, or GALLON.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791. 7

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN,
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, } Executors.

10

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by tf

CHARLES DUVALL.

November, 1791. 4

RAN away, about one year ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad countenance when walking, he stammers a little, and has petitioned for his freedom at the general court at Annapolis, last September was one year, and was ordered to return to my house, he came back in December, but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for a free negro. Any man who will stop the said Anthony, and secure him so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds if brought home to me; also, any man who will discover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is harboured and employed, and certify it before any court, so as I may recover damages, shall have a reward of five pounds, paid by

PETER SAVARY.

X

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which she will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of EDMUND JENINGS, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render their claims legally proved, and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to w6

EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.

2

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

14

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *passengers*, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cecil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cæcil Court House.*
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } *Newcastle.*

Passage to Cæcil Court-House,	7 6
to Newcastle in stage,	6 0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3 9
	17 3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791. 13

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MARREN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq; of West river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term. tf

JOHN F. MERCER.

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Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.